THAT OFFER OF MEDIATION. A WELCOME TO YAMAGATA.

SURPRISE THAT THE ADMINISTRATION THE JAPANESE FIELD MARSHAL REACHES SHOULD SEEK TO DISCREDIT IT.

DENT GRANT AND SECRETARY FISH DID ON A FORMER OCCASION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, April 12.-The Administration having decided on a poncy of mediation in Cubs, and a brief outline of Secretary Olney's instructions to Minister Taylor having been given in these dispatches, it may be of interest to centrast the course of President Grant with that of Mr. Cleveland. State Department officials are greatly distressed to know that the present official programme has become public. They have given out emphatic, but technical, denials of the correctness of published reports. In view of certain facts well known here, their course is remarkable. Well-informed persons are aware that mediation has been proposed, and it is somewhat extraordinary that high public officials should give countenance to statenents seeking to create doubt in the matter.

What has been suggested to Spain is in no wise discreditable to the Administration, and just why its members should attempt to spread the idea that the President has "made a mess" of the Cuban question occasions no little com-The only recent occasion when an American Administration had to deal with the Cuban question was in the days of President Grant. ome of Secretary Fish's ablest State papers relate to Cuba. They were firm in character and thoroughly American. Does Secretary Olney fear to have his course compared with that of Grant's great Secretary of State?

In 1889 revolution was raging in Cube. General Grant wished most earnestly that the carnage in the island should cease. In June of that year Secretary Fish wrote an important dispatch to General Sickles, who then represented this Government at Madrid. Slavery eristed in Cuba in those days, and this subject received attention in the dispatch. Mediation was the tenor of Secretary Fish's dispatch. At first Spain accepted the proffered good offices of this country. She pursued a procrastinating course, however, and finally nothing came of the overtures.

SECRETARY FISH'S DISPATCH. Secretary Fish's dispatch to General Sickles

The condition of the island of Cuba excites the most serious concern. For more than nine months a civil conflict has been raging there that gives as

yet no promise of a speedy termination; a conflict with a degree of flerceness and excess on either side rarely witnessed in later ages, and threatening, if continued, to work the desolution and destruction of the wealth and the resources of The proximity of the Island of Cubs, the constant

intercourse between its inhabitants and our citisens, and its extended and increasing commerce with this country all tend to awaken an sarnes interest in our people in what concerns 'is iniabi-Many citizens of the United States are largely interested in property there, many reside there, and many visit the island more or less frequently, either on business, or to enjoy the benefit of the climate. Even more numerous, possibly, are the Cubans who own property, or who visit or who reside in the United States; and there have grown up close personal relations, both business and social, between the inhabitants of Cuba and of the United States. A strong political sympathy also exists, and the givil strife now raging in the island thus appeals with unusual rower to the sympathy which Americans feel for all people striving to secure for themselves more lib-ral in-stitutions, and that inestimable right of pelf-government which we prize as the foundation of all progress and achievement.

During the insurrection in Cuba this Government has, in the utmost good faith and with great success, exerted its powers to perform all its duties and obligations toward Spain, and to maintain its friendly relations with that Power. It has been no easy task to restrain our citizens within the bounds bed by the obligations of one friendly Power tended and prolonged contest, where the cry was in favor of liberty, emancipation and self-government, especially when all the claims of neighborhood, of personal intimacies and of political sympathies were tending in the direction of material aid to the in-surrection, and when these tendencies were warmed into life by the personal presence and the appeals of the Cubans who were either resident among us or whom the desolation of their country had brough: to our shores. But this Government claims that it

faithfully discharged all these duties. The strife still continues in Cuba. It has already marked its track by devastation and ruin, towns sacked, houses burned, plantations destroyed and lives lost. On either side the war has been one of elation, and, if continued, must result in the enthe destruction of a large part of the productive capacity of the Island, as well as an immense amount of property and of human life.

VICTORY OF DOUBTFUL ADVANTAGE.

It is not impossible that the Cubans may be conquered, if Spain devotes her whole energies to the happy, faithful or quiet subjects of that Power.
Assuming that Spain may eventually subdue the
present insurrection, she will find herself in possession of a devastated and ruined territory, inhabited by a discontented people. The enlightened
statesmen of Spain cannot fail to appreciate that
the feelings and the affections of the entire native
population of the island are not only estranged, but
that they are deeply hostile to the continuance of work; but they can never again be contented, population of the island are not only estimate of that they are deeply hostile to the continuance of ish rule. Nor can they fail to recognize the advancing growth of that sentiment which claims for

now be prepared to consider and to adopt, with respect to Cuba, a like course of wise foresight and not for her traditional pride, and her recognized disregard of all considerations of mere interest where onor is involved we might appeal to con of interest (which, after all, must be d by those who would wisely and pru-ct the affairs of a nation), to induce he dder her rights in the island of Cuba, c an equivalent for her property and her

of domain.

After much consideration and a careful survey of domain.

After much consideration and a careful survey of the question in all its relations, this Government has arrived at the conclusion that it is its duty to exert its friendly influence to bring this unhappy strife to a close. Duty to its own citizens and to their large property interests, jeoparded by the continuance of the war—the necessity of maintaining quiet within its borders now seriously disturbed by the continued strife carried on so near its borders—our friendship for Spain, one of the earliest and oldest of our allies with whom no interruption of friendly relations has becaused since our entrance into the family of nations—our sympathy for the Cubans, who are our algebors—all alike impel the Government to this course.

President therefore directs you to offer to the test at Madrid the good offices of the United test for the purpose of bringing to a close the

A LAWYER UNDER ARREST.

RUFFALO

THE DENIALS TECHNICAL ONLY-WHAT PRESI- AFTER VIEWING THE FALLS, HE IS GREETED AND ENTERTAINED BY THE GOVERNOR'S STAFF -HIS PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY.

> [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Buffalo, April 12.-Field Marshal Yamagata Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial armies of Japan, Minister of War and special Ambassador of the Mikado to the coronation of the Czar Nicholas, entered New-York State this afternoon at Niagara Falls. He was met by Colo nel Archibald Rogers, of Governor Morton's staff, who escorted him to Buffalo, where the rest of the Governor's staff was in waiting. The party remained at the Falls only ten minutes, as the Field Marshal wants to travel as rapidly as possible, and only remained in Buffalo to-night because he cannot sleep on the



Tsudzuki, Grand Chancellor of the Imperial Archives; Dr. Hiral, one of the court physiclans and a surgeon in the army; Major Oshima, Y. G. Terazakai and S. Kadji, all prominent citizens of Japan, but not of the military, and H. Kawasaki, secretary to the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The day was extremely warm, and several thousand tourists gazed at the Field Marshal and his party while they viewed the Falls. Japan's Consul-General in the United States. K. Miyacgawa, of New-York, met the Field Marshal at the Falls, and was closeted with him in a stateroom all the way from the Falls

Colonel Rogers welcomed Yamagatz to the State, and the Japanese soldier replied briefly by his interpreter. When the train arrived at Buffalo it was met by Adjutant-General McAlpin, Brigadier-General Edmund Hayes, Chief of Engineers; Brigadier-General Benjamin M. Whitlock, Inspector of Rifle Practice; Brigadier-General James M. Varnum, Paymaster General: Brigadier-General Benjamin Flagier, Chief of Ordnance; Brigadier-General William C. Wallace, Judge Advocate-General; Brigad'er-Gen eral W. S. C. Wiley, Quartermaster-General; Brigadier-General Herry T. Noyes, Commissary-General; Colonel Archibald Rogers, Colonel Charles F. James, Colonel George W. Turner, Colonel Selden E. Marvin and John M. Toucey and George H. Daniels, of the New-York Central. General McAlpin spoke the Governor's welcome to the State, and placed at his disposal the services of the staff, and Yamagata slipped his arm into that of the General as they walked

At the Iroquois Hotel half the second floor had been reserved for the Japanese party. At 8 o'clock this evening Governor Morton's staff gave a dinner to the visiting party in the parlors of the hotel. The Field Marshal did not wear his uniform, saying that it was uncomfortable in this weather. He looked rather dull in contrast to the gay uniforms of the Governor's staif.

Marshal Yamagata, in response to Ger McAlpin's address of welcome, made a touching reply. The Marshai's speech, as translated by

Marsha! Yamagats, in response to General MeAlpin's address of welcome, made a touching reply. The Marshai's speech, as translated by his interpreter was as follows:

Gentlemen, permit me in the first place to remark that many things that are expressed in a simple, plain, soldierly manuel of the translation of the state in the matter in the state in the state of the plain, soldierly manuel of the matter in the place to remark that many things that are expressed in a simple, plain, soldierly manuel of the matter in the matter in the state of the plain soldier is never the matter than the state of t

HE IS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE HERE

THE GOVERNOR WILL BE THE HOST AT A DIN-

NER TO BE GIVEN FOR THE JAPANESE GENERAL IN ALBANY TO-DAY.

Count Yamagata, the Japanese Field Marshal, is expected to reach the city to-night. The Governor's staff and a detached company have gone out to meet him and act as escort durinig his brief stay in the Empire State. Count Yamagata, who is accompanied by his staff, is journeying to Russia to attend, as the representative of his country, the coronation of the Czar. According to cards, the personnel of the Japanese party is Marechal Marquis Yamagata, H. Kawasaki, S. Kadji, Le Commandant Oshima, Y. G. Terazaki, Dr. S. Harai and mandant Oshima, Y. G. Terazaki, Dr. S. Harai and

The visit of Count Yamagata to the United States at this time is particularly interestinis. This trip

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 13, 1896.-SIXTEEN PAGES,

FRANK C. SMITH, WHO HAS HELD SEVERAL PROMINENT PLACES IN THE PRO-FESSION, CHARGED WITH FOR-GERY AND LARCENY.

Frank C. Smith, editor of several of the law Northport, was arrested Saturday, charged by his and forgery. It is said that the sum of \$800 is in volved. Mr. Smith was arrested about a week ago on complaint of E. E. Davis, of Boston, Mass., who charged him with the forgery of a check for \$600 This led to an investigation by the Edward Thomp-

Smith is a native of Rutherford, N.J., and has held many prominent positions. In addition to his connection with the Edward Thompson Company he was secretary of the Committee on Law Reporting of the American Bar Association, secretary of the Committee on International Arbitration o the New-York Bar Association and was also editor of "The American Lawyer."

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS MEET.

CHIEF ARTHUR TALKS TO A GATHERING

OF A THOUSAND AT PORT JERVIS. Port Jervis, N. Y., April 12.-One thousand engifrom the several divisions of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers on the Eric, Jersey Central, West Shore, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, Erle and Wyoming Valley and Fall Brook railroads, and all the elevated railroads of New-House here this afternoon. Three special trains, one from Scranton, one from Hornellaville and one from Jersey City, supplied by the Eric company. special train from Jersey City was pulled by the "E. B. Thomas" locomotive, which was built by the Association of Eric Engineers for exhibition at the Chicago World's Fair, and which was recently purchased by the Erie road for \$9,000

Among the prominent railroad officials present were Mr. Mitchell, superintendent of motive power power of the Ontario and Western: Superintendent Dow, superintendent of the Jefferson Division of the Staten Island Railroad. N. Y., and "Uncle Ben" Hafner, of Port Jervis, the the clergy of the village, Mayor Carly and the Board of Village Trustees. Clark Caskey, chief en gineer of Division No. 54, of Port Jervis, presided Port Jervis: Grand Chief Engineer P. M. Arthur, Mary's Roman Catholic Church, of Port Jervis, and handy Maguire, the Poet Engineer. Chief Arthur was greeted with a storm of cheers

when he arose to speak. He said in part:

What the country needs is a closer touch between the employer and the employed; there is too wide a gulf between them. One of the aims of our order is to bring them closer together. We desire to put an end to the antagonism between capital and labor, and we shall do that when the employer and employe alike live up to the spirit of the Golden Rule. "Do unto others as you would have others do unto you." When we educate men to that standard, where they recognize that others have rights which we are bound to respect, the problem is solved.

ch we are bound to respect, the problem is sed.

et me tell you of some of the things accommed by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engines. We have given railroad companies a more that a before. We have code rules as to sobriety, which our men are compelled to live up to of discharged. In all its history of thirty-three railwords and the property of the content of th

Here let me say that in all its transactions wit

gist of their replies is that all coarser goods will eventually have to be made in the South; that the competition of the South on these grades is too great for New-England manufacturers, owing to its longer hours of labor, lower wages, cheaper fuel and cotton, and milder climate; that a too low tariff to protect against foreign competition and too many harassing State laws have worked to the great disadvantage of New-England manufacturers. While nearly all agree that the South will ab-sorb the business of the coarser goods mills, there is at the same time an expression of the belief that good Northern mills will continue to find profitable business if not hampered by too much restrictive legislation.

Policeman George P. Baker, of the Oak-st, sta-tion, died at his home, No. 38 Madison-st., last night from consumption. He was appointed in Au-gust, 1887, and assigned to the Oak-st, station, gust, 1881, and assigned to the Oak-st. station, where he had been until about six months ago, when on account of his poor health he was transferred to the First District Court. Baker had a good record. He leaves a widow and three children.

RUNAWAYS IN CENTRAL PARK.

Mounted Policeman McNulty stopped a runaway horse attached to a light wagon on the East Drive in Central Park yesterday afternoon. The horse be-longs to John Ulrich, of No 253 West Fifty-second-st. Mr. Ulrich and a friend who was with him were thrown out of the carriage, but escaped in

At 4:25 p. m. Mounted Policeman McIntyr a runaway team attached to a coach at Ninety-fifth-st. and Riverside Drive. The driver of the coach stuck to the horses, and they were stopped. The occupants were Mrs. Lisman, with her nurse and baby, of No. 311 West Seventy-sixth-st. The occupants were not hurt.

A riderless horse was stopped near the boathouse, in Central Park, by Park Policeman Foley, just after noon. The horse belongs to Oliver Perkins, of No. 7 East Eightieth-st. He was thrown off his horse, but was uninjured.

A SUCCESSFUL DINNER AT THE BREVOORT.

Last evening the table d'hote dinner at the Brevoort House was a marked success. This hotel was never known to cater to so many of the outside public as at the present time. Heretofore the restaurant was for the guests of the house only but since the new dining-rooms have been opened to the public all the business men in the vicinity have patronized the Brevoort's new departure during luncheon and dinner houra—Advi. A SUCCESSFUL DINNER AT THE BREVOORT

MUST DEPEND ON TAMMANY. KING GEORGE TO ATHLETES, GEN. BOOTH THE CAUSE.

BILL CAN BE PASSED.

DEMOCRATIC VOTES EXPECTED TO "JAM" IT ALL WHO TOOK PART IN THE OLYMPIC GAMES THROUGH OVER THE VETOES OF THE RE-

PUBLICAN MAYORS OF NEW-YORK

[PROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] Albany, April 12.-The Legislature will decide the present week whether or not it will pass the Greater New-York bill over the veto of Mayor Wurster, of Brooklyn. And it can be suspected that it is also probable that at the same time it will have to deal with a veto message on the same bill from Mayor Strong. of New-York. The only message of a consolatory nature, to all appearances, that has come from New-York Harbor will be that of Mayor Gleason, of Long Island City, approving the

Under ordinary circumstances, a veto message signed by two Republican Mayors representing two of the largest cities on the continent, containing together a population of 2,500,000, and opposed only by the message of the Democratic Mayor of a petty city of 35,000 population, would be treated with profound respect by a Republican Legislature.

WILL "JAM" IT THROUGH.

But these are not "ordinary times." That is clear when Charles W. Hackett, the chairman of the Republican State Committee, and Edward Lauterbach, of New-York, the chairman of the Republican General Committee, of that city, can say, as they did yesterday in New-York, that the Greater New-York bill would be 'jammed through" the Legislature. And it is well known here, from certain letters sent from far-away Florida, that Thomas C. Platt, in anticipation of possible veto messages from Mayors Strong and Wurster, began using all his influence some time ago to pass the Greater

Mr. Hackett was here on Friday, when Mayor Wurster's veto message arrived, and he immediately declared that the bill could be passed over the veto. He even went further. Mayor Strong's message on the same bill, suspected to be a veto, having arrived after the adjournment of the Legislature, it was locked up by John S. Kenyon, clerk of the State Senate, and secretary of the Republican State Committee who undoubtedly acted under Hackett's orders. Mr. Hackett and Mr. Kenyon did not wish publicity given to Mayor Strong's message-if it was a veto. Publicity would affect public opinion, and possibly tend to defeat the bill. There is nothing more dreaded by the leaders of a political machine than public opinion. Already it had induced thirty-nine Republican Assemblymen to vote against the bill, and it might lead enough of them to cast their votes against it if the veto message were published everywhere in the State to defeat it.

ONLY BY TAMMANY HALL VOTES.

Mr. Platt will have to pass the Greater New-York bill, if he does pass it, with Tammany Hall votes. There were only sixty-four Republicans who voted for it on March 26, when it was passed in the Assembly, or twelve votes less than sufficient to pass it. There were ninety-one votes cast for the bill, twenty-two of which were cast by Tammany Hall members, and there were five other Democrats who voted for the bill. Thus it is apparent that the fate of the bill depends upon the Democratic members, although the veto message of Mayor Wurster contains such conclusive reasons against the bill that possibly sufficient Republicans will desert it to defeat it, even the Tammany Hall members do persist in voting for it.

the bill should open the eyes of Republicans to the fact that it is a bill as now framed in the interest of the Democratic party. Senator Cantor, the Democratic leader in the State Senate, on Friday declared that the bill would be passed over the vetoes of Mayors Strong and Wurster, if veto messages had come from both those Mayors. Mr. Cantor must have strong reasons for assuming this attitude, for he is a candidate for Governor or Lieutenant-Governor on the Democratic State ticket this fail, and he must know how damaging it would be to him as a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor to have it known in Brooklyn that he favored the forcible annexation of that city to New-York. Moreover, he also is aware of the loud professions of Tammany Hall for half a century of devotion to the doctrines of "home rule." With what consistency can Tammany Hall orators hereafter brag of the record of their association in favor of "home rule." If the Tammany Hall Senators and Assemblymen vote to override the vetoes of Mayors es of Mayors Strong and Wurster, semblymen vote to override the vetoes of Mayors Strong and Wurster upon the most important bill relating to New-York and Brooklyn passed since their organization as cities?

ONE OF THE OLD-TIME DEALS.

There can be only one explanation, in the opinion of politicians, of the steady support of the bill by the Tammany Hall Senators and Assemblymen, namely, that Richari Croker has a "deal" with Thomas C. Platt for a division of the patronage of Greater New-York, that the Greater New-

with Thomas C. Platt for a division of the patronage of Greater New-York, that the Greater New-York Commission is to be composed of equal numbers of Platt Republicans and Croker Democrats, and that bip risan Commissioners are to be organized in Greater New-York made up of partisans of Mr. Platt and Mr. Croker.

The Republicans in the Legislature will have to consider how their constituents will look upon their action, if they adopt such a course, in overriding the wishes of the 75,000 Republicans in Brooklyn, as expressed through Mayor Wurster. If Mayor Strong also has vetoed the bill there are 100,000 Republicans in New-York City who through him have expressed their disapproval of the measure. Certainly the command of the Constitution that city bills should be referred to Mayors for their approval or disapproval was not adopted by the people in 1894 as an empty form. If the opinions expressed by Mayors upon bills affecting the welfare of their cities are to be of no effect in the Legislature, why should the section of the Constitution commanding the reference of city enactments to Mayors be left in that document? Every disinterested person will acknowledge that Mayor Wurster has given some strong reasons why the bill ought not to become a law. Is the Legislature to shut its eyes to those reasons?

GOVERNOR MORTON'S DUTY TO TWO CITIES.

GOVERNOR MORTON'S DUTY TO TWO CITIES. Governor Morton, also, in the opinion of the members of the Legislature opposed to the Greater New-York bill, cannot afford to shut his eyes to the pressure put upon the Senate and Assembly by Messrs. Platt, Hackett and Lauterbach to pass it. A measure which is thus forced through the Legislature largely by the use of the votes of his political opponents the Democrats, cannot possibly receive the same friendly reception from the Governor as one passed by the Legislature of the our will

the Governor as one passed by the Legislature of its own will.

There will be more Republican votes against the Greater New-York bill in the Senate than when it was passed, but it is doubtful if there are enough votes of independent Republicans in that body to defeat it. It is in the Assembly that the bill will be beaten, if at all. The Assemblymen come up for re-election next fall and therefore are not as much disposed as the Senators are to defying the will of the people. The Senators will not have to face their constituents until the fall of 1898, when it looks as !f they would have a pretty heavy reckoning to settle with the people of this State.

SERIOUS WRECK ON THE ERIE.

SERIOUS WRECK ON THE ERIE.

Port Jervis, N. Y., April 12—A serious railroad wreck occurred on the Erie Railroad at Sparrowbush, four miles west of here, at 10:40 o'clock last night. A car of an eastbound freight train left the rails and one end fell on the westbound track. A Wells-Fargo express train which was passing at a terrife rate of speed crashed into the car. The engine of the express train left the track and ran about thirty feet on the ites and then plunged down a thirty-five-foot embankment. Engineer Outwater reversed the engine, but it was too late, and he went down the embankment with the engine, but escaped uninjured. Fireman Crowley was probably fatally injured. The train remained on the track.

THE ONLY WAY THE GREATER NEW-YORK | BIDS THEM NOT FORGET THE WELCOME ATHENS GAVE THEM.

> ATTEND A BANQUET AT THE PALACE-GER-MANS, DISAPPOINTED IN THEIR OWN CON-

TO BE THE GREATEST SPORTS-MEN IN THE WORLD.

Athens, April 12.-A banquet was given at the palace to-day at which 260 guests were present, including the organizers of the Olympic games and the contestants. Many toasts were given. The King made a speech in French, in which he made the following reference to the foreign contestants, which called forth loud and

"Let me express the pleasure that all feel in seeing you come here to take part in the Olympic games. Your reception shows how the Greek people rejoiced to receive you. I seize this occasion to extend .ny warmest congratulations to the victors. Soon you will return to your homes. I will not say adieu to you, but au revoir. Keep us close in your remembrance and do not forget the enthusiastic welcome we have given you.'

The King then proceeded to pay a special compliment to Louis, the Greek, who won the long-distance race from Marathon to Athens. The Queen was indisposed, and therefore unable to be present at the banquet, but she

sent her good wishes to the contestants. Berlin, April 12.-Sporting circles are greatly disappointed at the showing made by the German athletes, who took part in the Olympic games at Athens last week. It was expected that they would do much better, as they were al picked men. The success of the American athletes at home and abroad has confirmed and spread the German opinion that they are the

foremost sportsmen of the world.

A BURGLAR ATTACKS A GIRL.

TRIES TO MAKE HER TELL WHERE HER EMPLOYER'S JEWELS ARE.

THE SERVANT REFUSES AND IS ROUGHLY TREATED-THE BURGLAR ESCAPES. Mabel Weichman, twenty-eight years old, a

servant employed by J. W. Marks, of No. 244 East Sixtleth-st., who was found unconscious in a hall of the house at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, told a story to the effect that a burglar had knocked her down upon her refusal to disclose were in her charge. The jewels were in two boxes and consisted of three gold watches, six diamond rings, two pairs of diamond earrings and other articles. The thief, who escaped got only \$40, which

was the servant's own savings.

Mr. Marks, who is a glass tile manufacturer, left home Saturday night, about 11 o'clock, with his wife to attend a reception. When they returned at 3 o'clock in the morning the whole house was in an uproar. Half a dozen police the servant. A son and a daughter were trying to revive the girl, while another servant and several neighbors were explaining or listening to explanations of what had occurred. Mr. and Mrs. Marks took the girl to their room,

and after she had partially recovered from her She was sitting in the rear room of the second

floor. Mr. Marks had left her there, it being his and his wife's apartment. The girl was to take care of their four-months' old baby. Early that day Mr. Marks had cautioned the girl about the jewel boxes and before going out had placed the boxes in his room under the sofa. About 1 o'clock, the girl, who had fallen into a light sleep, was awakened by somebody in the room. looked so fierce that she was afraid to make any outery. He was about forty years old, wore a full sandy beard, was bald, and about five feet

eight inches in height.

When the burgiar had closed the door leading to the hall, he walked softly to ner and demanded the boxes of jewelry. The servant says that he seemed to know what they contained and that they were in the room at the time. At any rate he said he knew and that he had been in the house all day and had heard Mr. Marks tell her to be careful of the property.

The girl told the thief that the jewels were not in that room, but were upstairs. He then

The girl told the thief that the jewels were not in that room, but were upstairs. He then walked to the baby's bed, and standing over the infant, threatened to kill it if she did not make known to him the hiding-place of the jewels. Thereupon the servant told him they were upstairs. The thief then went through the upper part of the house. While he was gone the girl took the two boxes from beneath the sofa, where Mr. Marks had placed them, and transferred them to a large box in a closet, throwing some loose clothing over the box.

The burg ar did not remain long upstairs. When he reached her again he angrily told her that

The burg ar did not remain long upstairs. When he reached her again he angrily told her that he could not find the jeweis. She became alarmed at his manner and shrank into a corner. He pulled her out, and grasping her by the hair, again demanded to know the hiding-place of the jeweiry. This time the servant screamed, and with an cath the thief dragged her into the hallway, when he deliberately pushed her down the hall against a door. When she struck the door she fainted, and the man escaped, probably by the rear entrance, and then over the fence. The son and daughter, and another female servant who slept on the top floor, ran downstairs upon hearing the screams, and found the Weichman girl unconscious in the hallway. Marks's son called a policeman, who sent for an ambulance, and informed the sergeant at the East Sixty-seventh-st. station of what had happened.

Various run.ors attracted policemen from several posts, while several detectives came from the station. They could find no trace of the burglar. A search of the house showed the loss of the servant's savings. The girl is in a highly

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Akron, Ohlo, April 12.—John Smith, the self-confessed murderer of the Stones, was arraigned in the jail here yesterday afternoon by Justice A. W. Hall. Smith entered a plea of "not guilty." The preliminary examination was set for next Tuesday.

Chadron, Neb., April 12.—The Chadron Banking Company, the oldest banking institution in this city, closed its doors yesterday morning. A. C. Putnam is president. Officers of the bank decline to give any estimate of the resources and liabilities.

Corning, N. Y., April 12.—Walter E. Bidler, aged ten years, living at Cooper's, a few miles west of here, committed suicide last night. He took a double-barrelled shotgun and put the charge through his side. The day before he told his schoolmates that it was his last day of school, as he intended to kill himself.

short time.

Cleveland, April 12.—At 2 o'clock this morning fire broke out in the Gehring apartment-house, on Murison-st. Forty families live in the building, and as they rushed pell-mell for the fire escapes and stairways, a wild scene of confusion ensued. Mary Cox, a waitress, aged seventeen, was cut off from the fire-escape. With her nightgown and hair in fames she jumped to the sidewalk, breaking her arm and receiving other severe injuries. Mrs. John Berjotuccia jumped from the second story and was badly bruised. James Kinswater fell through a burning floor and was seriously injured.

8. Our judgment was not accepted on ters vitally affecting the welfare of the work is country. For example, some years ago in with our leading officers it was decided to a rule against the use of tobacco by our estand uniformed officers. The evils of its use as sociations were so evident, and we so fully of the opinion of our prominent effects, that the prohibiting its new continuous terms that the prohibiting its new continuous terms.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

REASONS FOR THE BREAK IN THE

SALVATION ARMY.

SUE A STATEMENT, TRACING THE TROUBLE TO ITS SOURCE-THE GENERAL'S OF

POSITION TO THE STARS AND STRIPES-ARBITRARY RULES In response to repeated urging from his officers

and friends. Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth last night issued-to use the Comma regarding the dispute in the Salvation Army. Driven by the "inaccuracies" of many statements that have issued from time to time from International Headquarters at London, they at last de-Army, in which they had labored so long and so successfully. Owing to the family relations involved, the nature of the statement is, to some regard to the plans which General Booth had formed for the future administration of affairs of the Army on this continent, which will prove of

great interest and much significance. Among the most important allegations made are those regarding the anti-American spirit manifested by the General, of which his objection to carrying the Stars and Stripes at the heads of processions is the most impressive speci-

The statement is bound to attract wide notice and it was evident from the Commander's manner last night that he regarded it as an extreme step to which he was driven, but which he made with the utmost reluctance. Doubtless the desertion of Colonel Glen and his wife had much to do with the Commander's latest step.

WHAT THE STATEMENT SAYS.

The statement in full is appended:

The statement in full is appended:
Since our statement written in response to the urgings we received to inaugurate a new movement was issued, we avoided making any reply to the inaccurate statements which have from time to time appeared in print from the present leaders of the Salvation Army. In this attitude of silence we have our intention to maintain this silence, but during the last few days news has reached us that portions of our private letters are being shown by London's representatives, who are putting their own interpretations upon our reasons for our present position. Hearing of this, our friends and our officers, who wish their position at our side to be understood, urge us to state some of our reasons for deciding not to take another command under international government.

not to take another command under international government.

We have appealed to the American public for help and support, and we cannot forget "a decent respect for the opinion of mankind requires that we declare the causes which impelled us to this separation. It must, however, be conceded that our position has been and is a very delicate one, from the fact that there is much of the personal element which we cannot eliminate from the controversy because of our family relationship with the founder and leaders of the Salvation Army.

It has been repeatedly asked why we do not publish our letter of January 31, which has been so often wrongly quoted as our resignation. That letter, being a private communication from a son to a father and brother, we have not felt that we could honorably make public. The receivers of the letter are at perfect liberty to do so, provided they print it intact. In justice to our present position, it must further be stated, with emphasis, that no one letter embraces all the reasons tor our inability to accept another command, but that letters covering a period nearly two years past, and also those of later date than January 31, are accessary to an understanding of the situation, especially the letter of April 5, 1886.

THE LETTER OF JANUARY 16.

THE LETTER OF JANUARY 10.

letter, dated January 10, asking if International Headquarters had taken into consideration all the consequences of the change of command at that particular tim . The feeling toward England then particular tim. The feeling toward England then existing in this country, the heavy financial responsibility of our new building, and our own peculiar and unfortunate relations with the General (from whom we had received no communication of any character for nearly six months) made it appear to use a most unfortunate and all-advised step. This letter was followed by others from us, stating that we were preparing to fulfil their orders and to relinquish our command.

On January 31 we wrote London, stating some of our reasons for being unable conscientiously to accept another command, but making plain that we did not wish to injure the Army, as the following sentence will show: "We have wanted to save our dear people, who from shore, to shore of this territory believe in us and love us, and yet, on the other hand, we cannot be inconsistent. How could we take another command feeling as we do? The

tory believe in us and love us, and yet, on the other hand, we cannot be inconsistent. How could we take another command feeling as we do? The only light we have received from God is that upon the path we have now determined to take, namely, to obey your orders and to resign our command, and then as expeditiously as possible to retire." To preclude the possibility of the statement being made that we were unwilling to obey orders, or that the prospect of leaving this country was the cause of dissatisfaction, we wrote the following paragraph in the same letter (January 31): "It must not be said at any time that we have left because we were unwilling to leave America. This would be untrue, for we have made no remonstrance, nor have we refused." It should be carefully remembered,

1. That London's representatives, after they had precipitated the whole transaction and forced us from our position, so preventing our quiet farewell and retirement, made the definite statement that we said that we had "lost confidence in the General and in our international system of administration," which reasons alone, by their own showing, would prove that we could not consistently accept another field under the circumstances.

2. It must be distinctly understood that our feelings regarding the matters in controversy were known by London prior to the sending of our farewell orders. Many letters passed between us and the General, after our interview with nim in this country, previous to the time when direct communication from him to us ceased.

THE GENERAL'S VISIT.

THE GENERAL'S VISIT.

3. The General's visit was the primary cause of trouble between us and himself. From first to last he impressed us with his displeasure and his dissatisfaction with us personally, and with our method of administering affairs. We loved and understood this country. He inhibited prejudice and misconception of it and its people. He objected understood this country. He sanoted prejudice and misconception of it and its people. He objected to the display of the National flag upon our badges and in our halls and in our homes. He said that the time had arrived to cease carrying the Stars and Stripes at the head of our parades. He objected to the use of the eagle upon our crests and insignlas, and constantly spoke depreciatingly of the country, its people and its institutions. Our constant defence and explanation in answer to his attacks only increased the difficulty. With our affection for and knowledge of America, this placed us in a most unfortunate position. He, in consequence, showed but little interest and sympathy with us personally. He spoke no word in public of approval of our toil, service or success, and in other ways that we need not fiention made the visit one of the bitterest experiences of our lives. We refrain from saying more on the personal side, save to state that these facts have been substantiated by many who witnessed the same.

During our experience in America we have gradually become convinced that the system of governing the work in this country from a foreign centre by laws made by those unaware of the needs and conditions of the country is neither wise nor practical. Constant friction has on this account existed between us and the International Headquarters.

5. Our judgment has been forced upon points that we did not approve, and we have been made to feel that the Government was such that, so far as we were personally concerned, we could not accept another command where we should have to administer while we ourselves could not agree with the rules it demanded and enforced. In many ways our authority was limited: no book could be published unless revised by London: no prominent premotion, no important move, even no change in detail of uniform, etc., could take place under their rule without correspondence to gain permission.

6. The rules and regulations we should have had to enforce in some other consulted on the formulating to the display of the National flag upon our badge

JUDGMENT NOT ACCEPTED.

Commencing Monday, April 13, Lehigh Valley R. R. will run extra trains between New-York and Bound Brook, leaving New-York, foot of Cortlands or Desbrosses st., at \$100 and \$100 a. m., 12:10, 4:28, 5:20 and 11:50 p. m.—Advt.